UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22279
28 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I indicated in paragraph 26 of my report to the Security Council of 29 January 1991 (S/22148) that after the implementation of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) had been completed, I intended to begin contacts with the parties on the manner in which I would pursue the other tasks entrusted to me by that resolution.

These tasks envisage a political role by the Secretary-General. In particular, some of the remaining paragraphs of the resolution require me to explore certain issues in consultation with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. Another paragraph requests me to examine, in consultation with those two countries as well as with other States of the region, measures to enhance the security and stability of the region.

Such tasks would, in my opinion, be facilitated by the establishment in the region and particularly in Iran and Iraq of civilian offices, which with appropriate Headquarters support would help me to carry on my work and to have a better assessment of developments in the area. I believe this is advisable not only in the context of that resolution but also in the context of the recent developments in the area.

As you know, for the reasons stated in the Observations Section of my report of 26 February 1991 on UNIIMOG (S/22263), I have decided to recommend that the mission's mandate not be extended. At the same time, the continued presence of a few military observers attached to those civilian offices which would be located in Iran and Iraq would allow the Organization to respond promptly to any request from the parties to investigate matters for which military expertise would be required. I trust that this arrangement will meet with the concurrence of the members of the Council.

I should be grateful, Mr. President, if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ de CUELLAR

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S/22280
28 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 February 1991 (S/22279) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who considered the matter in consultations held on 27 February 1991.

The members of the Security Council agree with the observations and recommendations contained in your report dated 26 February 1991 on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) for the period 28 January 1991-25 February 1991 (S/22263) and concur with the arrangements proposed in the report and the letter.

The members of the Security Council express their gratitude to you personally and their appreciation to the members of UNIIMOG on the successful completion of their important task.

(Signed) Simbarashe Simbanenduku MUMBENGEGWI
President of the Security Council

91-06614 2198e (E)

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Security Council

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S/22281
28 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter, dated 27 February 1991, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 27 February 1991 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the communiqué of 26 February 1991 of the Korean People's Army Supreme Command.

I request that this letter together with the enclosed communiqué of the Korean People's Army Supreme Command be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

Enclosure

Communiqué of the Korean People's Army Supreme Command

A communiqué of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army was published on 26 February 1991, the full text of which reads:

The United States and south Korean bellicose elements, defying the unanimous protest and denunciation of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people, have launched at last the adventurous "Team Spirit 91" joint military exercises this year, leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

This is an intolerable challenge to our Republic and our people who are making sincere efforts for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification and is an intolerable criminal act to plunge the situation on the Korean peninsula again into a perilous vortex.

Owing to this reckless nuclear war game, the inter-Korean high-level talks and all other dialogues which had brought great expectations to the entire fellow countrymen and the peace-loving people of the world are in a serious crisis and our fair proposals and persevering efforts for national reunification, which indicated a bright future and dawn to the entire nation, face a challenge.

On the Korean peninsula, the sprouts of détente have disappeared and a very dangerous situation which might explode the powder magazine at any moment is prevailing.

The United States and the south Korean authorities repeatedly held war confabs from the end of last year, openly revealing their plan of the criminal "Team Spirit 91" joint military manoeuvres.

In accordance with the aggressive Korean policy of the United States, the south Korean puppets have strengthened the military fascist system to cope with a war time by launching a repressive campaign against the pro-reunification patriotic forces at the end of last year with the mobilization of numerous puppet troops, police, "reserve forces" and all other repressive forces, millions of men all told, under the specious cloak of "war against crimes".

From the beginning of the new year the United States, together with the puppets, has ceaselessly staged provocative joint war manoeuvres against us by introducing large quantities of the latest types of combat equipment and many nuclear-capable fighter-bombers and mass destruction weapons into south Korea from overseas and systematically committed all military provocations and espionage acts against the northern half of Korea.

The United States and the south Korean puppets have again flung down the gauntlet by starting nuclear war manoeuvres, ignoring even our compromising, sincere proposal that a nonaggression declaration be adopted between the north and

the south and they completely discontinue the aggressive "Team Spirit" joint military exercises or stop them for two to three years at least.

The current war exercises began by the deployment of forces at the end of January and will continue until late April, involving not only the United States forces present in south Korea and the puppet army but also the huge aggression forces stationed in the United States mainland and the Pacific.

To be staged in this period are such major operations as a combined landing operation, an aerial mobile strike operation, a river-crossing operation and a commando operation.

As already exposed, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are aggressive ones in view of their contents and their nature from A to Z. They are a preliminary war and a test nuclear war aimed at a surprise pre-emptive strike at the northern half of our Republic.

It is well known to the world that through their "Team Spirit" joint military exercises that have been staged annually since 1976 the United States and the south Korean authorities have already rounded off the preparations for an armed invasion against our Republic.

The adventurous "Team Spirit 91" joint military exercises being staged by the United States imperialists and the south Korean puppets have brought dark clouds of nuclear holocaust to hang over the heads of our people and created an emergency situation in which a new war may break out in our country.

Today when the Gulf war broke out and it is escalating into a bloody scourge, no one can vouch that the "Team Spirit 91" joint military exercises may not go over to a real war.

The hysteric war racket of the United States and the south Korean puppets is aimed at unleashing a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and blocking the way of peace and peaceful reunification there for good and destroying our Republic with strength.

Moreover, we cannot overlook the ill-boding moves of the United States and the south Korean puppets to abuse for a sinister purpose the imbalance of armed forces which has been created by our military reduction of 100,000 men which we have already carried out on our own initiative.

In the face of the grave situation in which a potential danger of a new war has been created in our country owing to the reckless military provocations of the United States imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army issued an order to the entire units of the three services of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces and all the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and Young Red Guards to keep themselves in full combat preparedness with a high degree of revolutionary vigilance.

The officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the People's Security Forces who are participating in peaceful economic construction have been ordered to be fully ready to go into emergency action at any moment.

This is a legitimate self-defensive step to cope with the new war provocation moves of the United States and the south Korean puppets.

The United States and the south Korean authorities must stop at once the aggressive "Team Spirit 91" joint military exercises, clearly mindful that there is a limit to our patient efforts.

Our people love peace and do not want confrontation and war.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic will make every possible effort to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to create a precondition for peace and peaceful reunification.

If the United States and the south Korean puppets persistently follow the road of a war of aggression, mistaking our peace-loving efforts for a sign of weakness, our revolutionary armed forces and the entire Korean people will rise as one man and fight in defence of the inviolable socialist motherland and the precious gains of revolution.

The entire units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces, the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Young Red Guards and the entire people will defend the land, sea and sky of the motherland as firm as a rock by taking full combat readiness so as to smash any provocative move of the United States imperialists and the south Korean puppets in time with heightened revolutionary vigilance.

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S/22282
28 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement by H.E. Dato' Haji Abu Hassan bin Haji Omar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia dated 28 February 1991 on the situation in the Persian Gulf.

I should be grateful if the text of the statement could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) RAZALI Ismail
Ambassador

Annex

Statement dated 28 February 1991 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia

Malaysia shares in the happiness of the people of Kuwait over the liberation of their country and looks forward to the re-establishment of the legitimate Government of Kuwait. With the accomplishment of the task in fulfilment of resolution 678, all efforts must now be directed towards bringing an urgent cessation of hostilities to minimize further destruction and loss of lives.

Malaysia welcomes today's announcement by President Bush of the suspension of all offensive combat operations. Malaysia welcomes Iraq's declaration accepting all 12 Security Council resolutions on the Iraq-Kuwait situation and commends its earlier decision to withdraw from Kuwait in response to the Soviet Union's peace proposals. Given Iraq's acceptance, the Security Council should move immediately to arrange for a cease-fire and the cessation of hostilities. Governments of the allied forces must cooperate with the Security Council to bring about an immediate end to hostilities now that Kuwait has been liberated.

Malaysia calls upon the Arab States to begin the process of reconciliation amongst themselves and to agree on the necessary security arrangements to prevent the occurrence of a similar crisis in the future.

Malaysia believes it is now incumbent upon the Security Council to work towards a framework for a political settlement to the Gulf crisis and the broader issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine problem. Malaysia strongly urges all parties concerned, including Iraq, to extend their fullest cooperation to the Security Council in this urgent task to restore international peace and security in the region.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Kuala Lumpur

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S/22283
28 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement made by a spokesman of the Government of Japan on 28 February regarding the proposal for a cease-fire and the liberation of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if the text were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

Annex

Statement dated 28 February 1991 by the Chief Cabinet Secretary on the proposal for a cease-fire and the liberation of Kuwait

1. The Government of Japan heartily welcomes the proposal for the cease-fire. It also expresses its heartfelt congratulations to the Government and the people of Kuwait on the liberation of their country. At the same time, Japan wishes to express its profound respect to the people of Kuwait, to the soldiers of the multinational forces and to all those who have made considerable sacrifice for the liberation of Kuwait.

2. The liberation of Kuwait has been achieved through the solidarity and cooperation of the international community, including, in particular, the countries participating in the multinational forces. The Government of Japan sincerely desires that true international peace and security in the Gulf region will now be achieved.

3. Japan strongly hopes that Iraq accepts the proposal for the cease-fire, which reflects the collective will of the international community, and to cooperate for the restoration of peace in the Gulf region.

4. Japan, which has actively supported the efforts of the international community for the restoration of peace and has also extended support to the Frontline countries, intends to continue to cooperate positively for the achievement of peace and security in the Gulf region, including the restoration and reconstruction of Kuwait.

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Security Council

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S/22284
28 February 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 28 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ALGERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement, dated 28 February 1991, by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the latest developments in the Gulf situation. I would request that you arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signé) Amar BENDJAMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

STATEMENT BY THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Following its withdrawal from Kuwait, Iraq informed the Security Council of its decision to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations. Since that time a suspension of hostilities has been observed.

The Security Council must consequently declare an immediate cease-fire and order the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Iraqi territory.

It is also incumbent upon the Security Council to give the Secretary-General a mandate to act quickly to establish appropriate machinery with respect to peace-keeping operations for the consolidation of the cease-fire, the withdrawal of foreign forces from Iraqi territory and an exchange of prisoners.

It is Algeria's understanding that once the withdrawal of Iraq's forces from Kuwait has been completed, the rationale for some of the measures which the Council has taken against Iraq will no longer exist.

The lifting of these measures and the commitment on the part of the Security Council to guarantee respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and Kuwait are needed to promote calm and a climate conducive to the reconstruction of Iraq and Kuwait.

Algeria maintains that future security concerns are the responsibility of the countries of the region alone.

It reminds the members of the Security Council and the entire international community of their commitment to seek an urgent and definitive solution to all the problems in the Middle East and to the Palestinian question in particular.

The promotion of stability that is lasting and genuine also requires that all nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction be eliminated from every part of the region.

Acting in the framework of the Arab Maghreb Union, Algeria calls for a rigorous and uncompromising appraisal of the consequences of the tragedy that has been thrust upon the Arab nation and expresses its readiness to unite its efforts with the efforts of those who are concerned with drawing the true lessons from this tragedy in order to find anew reasons for believing in their common destiny and in the abiding worth of the values embodied in their civilization.

Algiers, 28 February 1991

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/97
S/22285
28 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 105 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 28 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 20 February 1991 (A/46/93-S/22249), and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey to you the text of a letter handed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia by the Ambassador of Portugal at Canberra on 22 February 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 105 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando REINO
Ambassador of Portugal
Permanent Representative to
the United Nations

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Letter handed on 22 February 1991 to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia by the Ambassador of Portugal at Canberra

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to kindly request your attention to the following:

The Portuguese Government is aware that Australia is on the way of extending the exploration for and the exploitation of the natural resources of the Timor Sea's subsoil, as well as the practice of related acts of jurisdiction, closer to East Timor's coastline, inside the area known as "Timor Gap", located between East Timor's southern coast and Australia's northern coast. Those activities are supposed to be undertaken beyond the median line, every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadths of the respective territorial seas are measured. Besides, those activities are also expected to be carried out in the very inside of the so-called "Timor Trough", situated close to the Timor coastline.

This extension is based on a bilateral instrument, concluded not with Portugal, the administering Power of the non-self-governing territory of East Timor, recognized as such by the United Nations, but with a third country instead, any negotiation with Portugal having been precluded.

The Portuguese Government is of the opinion that the negotiation, the signature, the ratification and the implementation of the Australian-Indonesian "Treaty", signed on 11 December 1989, constitute a very serious violation of some of the most basic rules of international law, namely, those pertaining to the right to self-determination of peoples, to the territorial integrity of non-self-governing territories and to the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources. Moreover, they plainly disregard the Charter of the United Nations and the authority assigned to its main bodies. This has been consistently made known to the Australian Government.

Besides this, the Portuguese Government considers that, even independently of their title, the exploration for and the exploitation of the natural resources located in "Timor Gap's" continental shelf, be it direct or indirect, alone or together with any other country, are abusive and illicit without Portugal's consent, taking into account its capacity as the administering Power of East Timor. In fact, they violate also the rights provided to the territory of East Timor under the provisions of article 2 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958. The same applies to any act of jurisdiction related to that exploration or exploitation, as well as to the collection of any revenues deriving from them. It is also the Portuguese Government's understanding that all the acts and activities described above undertaken beyond the median line, every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadths of the territorial seas of East Timor and Australia are measured, constitute a violation of those rights.

As a matter of fact, Portugal has always affirmed and still affirms, that, under the provisions of article 1, complemented by international custom, and of article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Continental Shelf, done at Geneva, on 29 April 1958, the boundary of the continental shelf appertaining to East Timor and to Australia is and shall continue to be the median line, every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadths of the respective territorial seas are measured. In accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Continental Shelf, done at Geneva, on 29 April 1958, article 1, paragraph 3, of "Decreto-Lei" 49.369, of 11 November 1969, extended to East Timor on 22 November 1969, and still in force, states that: "unless an agreement has been concluded with a State whose coasts are adjacent or opposite to those of the Portuguese State, and providing that no special circumstances justify a different boundary line, the boundary of the continental shelf is the median line, every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadths of the respective territorial seas are measured".

Portugal, in its capacity as administering Power of the non-self-governing territory of East Timor, is obliged, under the provisions of Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations, to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of that territory. It is therefore also incumbent upon it the responsibility of defending and promoting the rights of the East-Timorese. Thus, Portugal, in addition to what it has already stated before, namely, through the verbal note of protest handed over to the Department of Foreign Affairs on 11 February 1991, hereby notifies the Australian Government that:

The exploration for and the exploitation of the natural resources of the Timor Sea's seabed and subsoil, in the area known as "Timor Gap", as well as any other connected activities, carried out directly or indirectly, alone or together with any other country, including the practice of related acts of jurisdiction or the collection of any revenues deriving from them, undertaken beyond the above-mentioned median line (and, in all cases, when extended to where Australia has announced its intention to undertake them), without Portugal's consent and not even with any attempt to negotiate the matter with Portugal, constitute, furthermore, a violation of the rights provided to the territory of East Timor under the provisions of article 2 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958.

Portugal and Australia are both parties to the Convention on the Continental Shelf, done at Geneva, on 29 April 1958, as well as to the Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of any article of any convention on the law of the sea, of 29 April 1958, whose article 3 reads as follows:

> "The parties may agree, within a period of two months after one party has notified its opinion to the other that a dispute exists, to resort not to the International Court of Justice but to an arbitral tribunal. After the expiry to the said period, either party to this Protocol may bring the dispute before the Court by an application."

In accordance with and for the purposes of the aforesaid article 3, the Portuguese Government, in the fulfilment of its duties as the administering Power of the non-self-governing territory of East Timor and, namely, in the defence of the rights of its people, hereby notifies the Australian Government that:

(a) It considers that the boundary of the continental shelf appertaining to East Timor and to Australia, in the area known as "Timor Gap", is and shall continue to be the median line, every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadths of the respective territorial seas are measured;

(b) It considers that the exploration for and the exploitation of the Timor Sea's seabed and subsoil in the area known as "Timor Gap", as well as any other connected activities, carried out by the Government of Australia, directly or indirectly, alone or together with any other country, including the practice of related acts of jurisdiction or the collection of any revenues deriving from them, beyond the above-mentioned median line (and, in all cases, when extended to where Australia has announced its intention to undertake them), without Portugal's consent and not even with any attempt to negotiate the matter with Portugal, constitute a violation of the rights provided to the territory of East Timor under the provisions of article 2 of the Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958;

(c) It considers that a dispute exists between Australia and Portugal concerning the questions referred to above, questions which concern the interpretation and the application of articles 1, 2, and 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958.

As a consequence of the existence of the aforesaid dispute between Australia and Portugal, the Portuguese Government proposes to the Australian Government that negotiations be held aiming at agreeing upon a mutually acceptable form of settlement of the dispute. This would not, of course, be detrimental to the holding of negotiations on the very substance of that dispute, which have been hitherto precluded by the Australian Government.

The Portuguese Government reserves itself the right to bring the entire dispute referred to above before the International Court of Justice, or a part of that dispute, as provided by article 3 of the above-mentioned Optional Protocol of 20 April 1958. This cannot be construed as a renunciation to any other rights or to the possibility of resorting to the Court to uphold them.

My Government will forward a copy of this note to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, taking into account the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter and also the mandate entrusted to him by General Assembly resolution 37/30 of 23 November 1982.

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GENERAL

S/22286
1 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter by His Excellency Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to Your Excellency.

I will be grateful if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 28 February 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Secretary-General

I have received with pleasure and appreciation Your Excellency's report on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) contained in S/22263, which confirms the completion of withdrawal of forces to the internationally recognized boundaries as determined by the Treaty Concerning the State Frontier and Neighborly Relations between Iran and Iraq of 13 June 1975 and its protocols and annexes. As we come to a new phase of United Nations involvement in the process of implementation of Security Council Resolution 598 (1987), I wish to express the thanks and appreciation of my government to Your Excellency, your colleagues, UNIIMOG personnel and contributing countries for the tireless efforts aimed at the implementation of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Security Council Resolution 598.

My Government also welcomes your decision contained in the above-mentioned report to take practical measures for the implementation of other provisions of resolution 598. The Islamic Republic of Iran has consistently emphasized the necessity of implementation of all provisions of this mandatory resolution of the Security Council as necessary steps to restore peace and stability in the Persian Gulf region. As Your Excellency has indicated in your report of 23 November 1990 (S/21690), I reiterated in our meeting of 26 September 1990 that "paragraphs 1 to 4 were being implemented, while paragraphs 6, 7, and 8, which conferred a mandate on the Secretary-General, still were not implemented." We are confident that through the practical measures that Your Excellency intends to take, the full implementation of these remaining provisions of SCR 598 will be achieved.

With the military stage of the unfortunate crisis in the Persian Gulf coming to a close, the task of ensuring peace and stability in the volatile Persian Gulf region is, as it should have been, the center of international attention. This regrettable crisis has illustrated the wisdom of Security Council Resolution 598 whose implementation in its entirety would have most probably spared our region from yet another aggression. Therefore, the absolute imperative of the full implementation of this mandatory resolution without further delay is vital today.

The realization of lasting security and cooperation arrangements in the Persian Gulf area, as envisaged in paragraph 8 of SCR 598, is only possible through the active participation of the states of the Persian Gulf without foreign presence or intervention.

The Islamic Republic of Iran firmly believes that this process should be undertaken under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with his active contribution. This would ensure compatibility with United Nations principles and objectives, and would provide the necessary global dimension. The

Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its readiness to cooperate fully with Your Excellency in this vitally important undertaking.

Ali Akbar Velayati
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Islamic Republic of Iran

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Security Council

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S/22287
1 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 1 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the Arabic and English texts of the speech His Royal Hashemite Highness, King Hussein Bin Talal addressed to the nation on Friday 1 March 1991 regarding the situation in the Gulf Region following the cease-fire in the war being waged there.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have this letter and its two annexes circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Arabic/English]

In the name of God the Compassionate the Merciful

Brother citizens

Brother Arabs, in all parts of the Arab world,

Brother Muslims, in all parts of the world,

I send you greetings that spring from a pure Arab heart and conscience that believes in the will of God. On this historic moment I shall pause with you at two landmarks of Jordan's progress and that of the greater Arab nation.

The first is the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Arabization of the command of our Arab army, so that it may always remain a source of strength for our nation and people.

The second is the end of the Gulf crisis, which we sought from the outset to steer away from the dark tunnel it entered from the second of August until this day. This chapter ended at last, in one of the most cruel national disasters which our nation has ever endured. Now I address every one of you men and women, young and aged, Muslims and Christians, servicemen and civilians. I address every Arab and Muslim who lived the unfolding saga in his heart and mind, or who faced it as an inescapable reality. I address you, brother Jordanians, to tell you that we have every cause to hold our heads high. Never have we bowed them other than to Almighty God, nor will we now. Our vision was clear from the onset of the tragedy. We realized what the outcome would be if Iraq continued its occupation of Kuwait, and if we were not successful in solving the problem peacefully within the Arab framework. We tried our best to contain the problem in its early stages and at all subsequent stages before the outbreak of war. We sought to solve it and avert disaster through our concern for the greater national interest and our commitment to noble principles. We were not successful. I do not propose to go into the details of the sad drama because you know it well. You have lived it. I would like to say that the curtain has dropped on the final act, to herald a new dawn which beckons on the horizon. I realize that many of us in Jordan and in the Arab and Muslim world will carry with them as they look forward to a new tomorrow, painful memories which can be transformed into hatred and rancour if they are allowed to grow and fester. But vibrant peoples are those that can overcome their pain and grievance, and contribute lessons from which they themselves learn as they strive for their future, their hopes, and their aspirations. Dynamic nations do not allow bad memories to stall their progress or paralyse their ability to think. They emerge from the ashes and shake off the dust having drawn strength, confidence, and determination from their bitter ordeal, to resume normal life and to construct a brighter future.

You know that, after Iraq and Kuwait, Jordan suffered most from this crisis. We were isolated economically till our exports shrank. We were placed unwillingly in the war zone till our tourism ceased and our airspace was closed. We were obliged to shoulder over and above the responsibility of absorbing the Jordanian returnees who had worked in Kuwait. This entailed an additional burden to our financial and economic plight. Our standard of living was diminished, in the case of hundreds of thousands of our people, to below the poverty line. Unemployment soared to an unprecedented level. Our tankers were hit as they came from Iraq loaded with oil, without which, not only the wheels of the economy would grind to a halt, but so would our ability to provide drinking water, which requires energy to pump it from its various sources. Nevertheless, we did what we could to stay prepared to defend our country at all levels: we mobilized the armed forces, called up our reserves, equipped the People's Army, and provided basic food supplies for the country. We did not, however, bear a grudge towards anyone, nor did we place the blame on any. We realized that we would pay dearly for standing on principle, and maintaining our freedom of choice within a national context, and because of our geographical location.

Gloating and apportioning blame are not Arab traits, nor are they compatible with their spiritual values because they lead to enmity, hatred, and alienation. On the other hand, forgiveness and burying the past lead to healing the wounds and closing the ranks of the nation once again.

Let us place our trust in God and turn over a new leaf. Let everyone make an honest resolution to work for reconciliation and harmony, and to shun doubts, mistrust, and all causes of strife. Let us establish an inter-Arab relationship based on the fear of God, mutual trust, and faithfulness to the aspirations of our nation and its future generations to live in freedom, peace, security, and stability, so they can resume the quest for progress and fortitude, within its national character and Islamic values.

Let us turn over a new page, thanking God that the Gulf war has ended, that the bleeding has stopped, and that the people of Kuwait enjoy their independence once again. Let us pray to God that this be the last strife between Arabs, and that He may guide them to the true path, the path of righteousness, justice, fraternity, solidarity and affection.

As I say this a stream of images crowds my mind. Today our Kuwaiti brothers celebrate their return to their homes and the restoration of their independence. We share their happiness.

By contrast, our Iraqi brothers nurse their wounds and pain. We sympathize with them all, people and army, Arabs and Kurds, Sunnis and Shi'ites, in every city, village, and Bedouin camp. We all bear a responsibility towards Iraq, its heritage and history. We shall stand by the Iraqi people as they look forward to rebuilding their country and to healing their wounds. To all our brethren in Iraq we pledge that we shall neither forget them, nor the help they have given us in our moment of need.

On this day we see the beginning of a new Arab era, a new dawn between Iraq and Kuwait marked by reconciliation and reconstruction in both countries.

Today, pains and sorrows turn into hope and determination. Today is a day for reflection and self-appraisal, to heal the wounds, restore Arab unity, and lay solid foundations for a better future. The nation did not start with us that it should end with us.

This is the day when we should consider how to revive and develop the Arab regional order, to make it more capable of containing our problems and facing the challenges that face our nation.

It is a day of determination for us to build our national strength, to restore confidence in ourselves and to safeguard our values and beliefs.

It is a day when all should turn to solving their problems, the border issues being at the forefront, so that the nation will never again find itself in a situation of conflict that could lead to its ruin. It is the day when serious thinking ought to commence on how our abilities should complement construction and development in a context of cooperation, to safeguard our human and natural resources and to release the potential of our nation's youth.

It is the day on which we ought to bear witness to the interrelation of interests amongst the nations of the world, the interdependence amongst its peoples, the need to live in harmony with each other, to enjoy our resources in a framework of equality and by the grace of God to fulfil the trust of future generations. On this day we should also not be impervious to the anguish of the Palestinian Arab people, who look to the day of salvation when they too can rejoice as do the Kuwaiti people today. The Palestinian people look to a world that has applied international legality with the same vigour that it demonstrated over the question of the occupation of Kuwait, and await the same firmness and decisiveness in applying international legality to its humanitarian and national demands.

It has been said that Palestinians showed happiness when missiles hit Israel. If that is correct, should the world not analyse the cause for this happiness? I suggest to the Israeli leadership and people that they scrutinize this phenomenon closely for the Palestinians, like all living mortals, are also human, and it is humanity that constitutes their love for life, virtue and peace as it does for others. One cannot distinguish a line between this reaction to the attacks and the continued neglect by the international community of their suffering, a fact which can only have had a brutalizing effect. Such "happiness" is no more than a reflection of deep-seated and profound sorrow, coupled with despair of attaining international justice and of having waited so long for salvation in freedom and the right to a life with dignity.

On this day we urge the world again to address the question of Palestine by the same criteria that it has applied over the question of Kuwait. We should also like to renew our pledge to the world that we are committed to striving for the attainment of a just and durable peace that guarantees the national rights of the Palestinian people on their national soil. Foremost among these rights is their

right to self-determination and to representation in a peace process aimed at resolving the Arab/Israeli conflict. These rights constitute the basis for the achievement of lasting peace and enduring stability in the region, a goal which we seek jointly with the international community, guided by the noblest of values and by a commitment to the application of all international principles with equal enthusiasm and dedication.

On this day we must also focus attention on the growing disparity between rich and poor nations in this region which predicates continuing social and political unrest if it is not addressed institutionally through planning in order to cope with the challenges to stability in this region and to world peace, and not just as an expression of charity. In our opinion this means a great deal for it addresses the core of international dealings with our region as an integrated region rather than a series of bilateralism.

On this occasion I should also like to thank all those who helped us during this crisis and who understood and appreciated our principled stand, our propensity for peace and our dedication to conflict resolution through peaceful means. We would like to assure the whole world that Jordan throws its arms open wide to all those who wish to establish friendly relations based on mutual respect and cooperation. Jordan extends its hand to all those who reciprocate with warmth and honour that we may work together in the knowledge that rhetoric will yield to meaningful deeds. Jordan will always belong to its nation, will always strive for international cooperation in achieving prosperity for all. This is Jordan's long-standing belief which, God willing, it will never abandon.

Here in Jordan we are proud of our democratic experiment which in this crisis has been a foundation stone of the edifice of our national unity. It has revealed the awareness of our people, their fears for the nation's welfare and their deep concern for regional developments in a context of responsible national and patriotic participation.

I congratulate you all in progressing on the path of democracy which we shall strive to consolidate and enhance. At the outset of this new phase, as we prepare ourselves to resume the process of reconstruction, we shall propose the national charter for national endorsement that we may, in the light of the charter, organize and, God willing, guide our participatory process with greater cooperation in the service of our country and our Arab nation equally. Our historic national responsibilities lie in providing the elements of success for our experiment which may offer a model for our Arab brethren, in their turn, to expand their participatory process in the service of their countries.

We in Jordan are confident that the Arab peoples have a greater sense of solidarity and harmony than the recent crisis suggests. They are capable of overcoming the causes of division and fragmentation which we have always cautioned against. Popular participation in the framework of democratic institutions is the guarantor of upholding that solidarity among peoples just as responsible freedom and respect for human rights and human dignity are the guarantors that prevent decision makers from following the paths of adventurism.

For it is through the widespread adoption of democracy in Arab countries that we can best save our nation from the pitfalls of armed conflict. We also see in democracy a sure way of preserving harmony in the Arab nation on an acceptable basis which would lead the nation to the realization of its hopes in interdependence, strength, progress and prosperity.

"It may be that you dislike a thing which is good for you and it may also be that you prefer a thing and it may be the worst for you. God knows all and you know not" (Al Baqara 216).

May God's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you.

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28 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL*

Upon instruction from my Government I have the honour to inform you that all Iraqi forces have withdrawn from Kuwait the last unit of which left Kuwait at dawn today 27 February 1991 local time. The American and other pro-aggressor forces continued to attack our forces during their withdrawal.

I would appreciate it if Your Excellency would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* A similar letter addressed to the President of the Security Council is contained in document S/22274.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 1 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions received from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement made by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Relations on the situation in the Persian Gulf (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would kindly have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. DUGERSUREN
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement made at Ulaanbaatar on 1 March 1991 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Mongolia

As a result of the liberation by the multinational forces of the State of Kuwait pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolution 678 (1990), the independence and sovereignty of Kuwait have been restored and the combat operations in the Persian Gulf have been halted. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it as a triumph of justice and a victory of the United Nations and of the world community.

From the very beginning, the Mongolian People's Republic denounced firmly Iraqi annexation of the sovereign State of Kuwait by force. Mongolia's principled position was clearly set forth, inter alia, in the statement issued by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on 17 January 1991.*

Had the successive resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and on restoration of this country's independence and sovereignty through political means, as well as the world community's legitimate demands, been implemented from the very beginning, the events would not have escalated into the armed conflict and would not have brought about numerous human casualties and extensive material losses. The Persian Gulf war has become a unique lesson in the history of mankind.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that this event once again demonstrates the vital importance of the strict observance of the fundamental principles of international law and inter-State relations, and respect for sovereignty and independence of all States, large and small alike.

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* S/22112.

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LETTER DATED 1 MARCH 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SINGAPORE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith text of the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Singapore, H.E. Mr. Wong Kan Seng, regarding the proposal for a cease-fire and the liberation of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if this letter, along with its enclosure, could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mark HONG
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

PRESS RELEASE

Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore
on 28 February 1991

Singapore welcomes the announcement by President Bush that the United States and its coalition partners were suspending hostilities in the Gulf war. It hopes that the Iraqi Government will speedily accept all the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, and end the sufferings of the Iraqi people.

Singapore shares the joy of the Kuwaiti people at the liberation of Kuwait. We have fully supported all international efforts to bring this about. We hope that the situation in Kuwait will soon return to normal so that the massive reconstruction task can begin.

The resolute and decisive actions of the multinational coalition to oppose aggression and enforce the decisions of the United Nations Security Council have strengthened the United Nations and made the world a better and a safer place. The international community has resoundingly reaffirmed its commitment to the principles of the United Nations Charter. The United Nations and the United States should now work to resolve the major outstanding issues in the Middle East, including the Palestinian problem to bring more durable peace and stability to the region.

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LETTER DATED 1 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NEPAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement issued by His Majesty's Government of Nepal on the cessation of armed hostilities in the Persian Gulf region.

I have the further honour to request that the statement be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jai Pratap RANA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement of His Majesty's Government of Nepal on the end of the Gulf war

With the cessation of armed hostilities and the acceptance by Iraq of the resolutions of the Security Council, the war in the Persian Gulf has come to an end, which His Majesty's Government of Nepal heartily welcomes. We particularly welcome the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the restoration of that small non-aligned country's independence and sovereignty. His Majesty's Government of Nepal supported the efforts of the United Nations and its Secretary-General as well as other nations whose moral and material contributions helped achieve these noble goals.

Now that the war has ended, His Majesty's Government of Nepal looks forward to the peaceful works of reconstruction in the Gulf and the political settlement of the entangled problems of the Middle East, including the Palestinian problem.

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1 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to our letter of 1 February 1991 (S/22192), and in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 678 (1990), Canadian Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf region continue to participate with other members of the United Nations in military action to enforce Iraqi compliance with resolution 660 (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions.

Aircraft of the Canadian Forces continue to provide air defence of multinational shipping in the Persian Gulf. In addition, the aircraft are conducting air-to-ground missions against Iraqi military targets in Kuwait and southern Iraq in support of the multinational enforcement action.

Her Majesty's Canadian ships continue to support multinational naval operations in the central and southern Persian Gulf. In addition to escort and logistics support, the ships have conducted a total of 1,855 interceptions and 22 boardings of international shipping while enforcing the United Nations sanctions programme against Iraq.

The Canadian field hospital is in the final stages of its deployment to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and it is expected to be complete by 28 February. Two advanced surgical teams from the hospital are already in operation with British Forces medical units to assist in the care and treatment of all casualties of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

Canada has deployed an oil spill clean-up assessment team to Bahrain and Qatar and is responding to requests for material and technical expertise to assist those countries. Canadian Forces aircraft have assisted in the air movement of German clean-up material from Europe to the Gulf.

Canada has informed the Secretary-General of its preparedness and capabilities to assist the United Nations in the Gulf once Iraq has complied with the applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you could have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) L. Yves FORTIER, Q.C., O.C.
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

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1 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the text of the statement by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia dated 1 March 1991 concerning the ending of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf.

I would be grateful if the text of the statement would be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Darko SILOVIC
Ambassador

Annex

Statement by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia concerning the ending of the hostilities in the Persian Gulf, 1 March 1991

It was with greatest satisfaction and relief that Yugoslavia received news on the ending of the war in the Persian Gulf, on the liberation of Kuwait and the restoration of its sovereignty and legitimate Government. This historic moment for the Kuwaiti people represents at the same time the triumph of all the peoples and countries in the world in their quest for freedom and peace.

In times of building new and more just relations in the world, the international community through its decisive action, reaffirmed the unacceptability of the policy of aggression and fait accompli, which strengthened the possibilities and perspectives for achieving stable peace and security in the interest of all.

Ever since the outbreak of the crisis in the Persian Gulf, non-aligned countries and Yugoslavia, as the Chairman of the Movement, in a principled and decisive manner declared against the aggression, occupation and annexation of independent and non-aligned Kuwait and engaged themselves in seeking peaceful and just solution to the crisis on the basis of the Security Council resolutions and the basic principles of the policy of non-alignment. Such positions and activities were fully expressed at the Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 4 October 1990.

Acting within the mandate given to it at this meeting, Yugoslavia has made intensive and numerous contacts both with the parties directly involved in this conflict and with the major international factors, particularly with the permanent members of the Security Council, the European Community and the United Nations Secretary-General, putting forward the proposals and initiatives for the political solution of this dangerous crisis.

Regrettably, the efforts exerted by the Movement and the international community as a whole have not been met with favourable response and acceptance by the Iraqi leadership which resulted in unnecessary continuation of the war and further destruction, bloodshed and sufferings of the Kuwaiti and Iraqi people.

Yugoslavia particularly emphasizes the important and irreplaceable role of the United Nations in working out the uniform position of the entire international community in renouncing and condemning the policy of force and aggression and in seeking just solutions to the acute international problems, based on the United Nations Charter.

The countries of the region and the international community as a whole, and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries accordingly, are now faced with a great responsibility and obligations to eliminate the grievous consequences of the war as soon as possible, and to consolidate peace, security and create durable stability

in this area. This would provide the necessary conditions for the opening up of the process of speedy resolution of the Middle East crisis in its integrity, the Palestinian question in particular.

Yugoslavia will exert efforts to have non-aligned countries engage in rebuilding trust and cooperation among the peoples of non-aligned Kuwait and Iraq and all other countries of the region. Yugoslavia views this as a proper way for the realization of interests of the entire international community, as well as of the principles and goals of the United Nations Charter and the policy of non-alignment.